

Whig Extravagance—Locofoco Economy.

The Opposition journals are now lifting up their voices aloud against the Administration of President Taylor for its extravagant expenditures. Every dollar it has paid out has been disbursed under the appropriation bills of the late administration; and already the cry is abroad that these pesky Whigs are plunging the country into debt, and placing all manner of burdens on the shoulders of the oppressed and plundered people. They know perfectly well just now that this is all fiction and falsehood; but they will repeat it so often before the year is out, that they will begin to believe it themselves, and to treat it as admitted, unless they are contradicted and disproved, and then to vent to the truth of them, on the ground of their being admitted. "We have charged so and so—We have charged so and so time and again. You have not denied it. You dare not deny it. We are prepared to make oath that it is so and so, because you have not denied it."

This is the manner in which Locofoco facts are manufactured at New York. It is now a Locofoco fact that the Whigs are always spending the people's money, and that the Locofocos are forever busy looking after the strong boxes, and taking care that the treasury is not plundered. It is a well-remembered Locofoco fact that the Administration of Mr. Adams was shockingly extravagant; and that it nearly ruined the country in the decorations of the East Room. The people have had a succession of pure, virtuous, and economical administrations; and now the Whigs have got into power, and the country is to be ruined again in six months' time, by the payment of debts that their Locofoco predecessors have contracted. It will not be amiss to refresh the memories of our Locofoco friends by a few figures: which we advise them to run over before they pen their next allegations in regard to Whig extravagance.

There was expended by Mr. Adams' administration, in the four years, the sum of \$49,313,213.—This was some four millions more than were expended during Mr. Monroe's second term; but the opposition and the Richmond Enquirer "astonished and delighted" the people into the belief that Mr. Adams was ruining the country.

General Jackson was to take the burden from the shoulders of the people, and show them, with the aid of Mr. Kendall, how to enjoy the blessings of a frugal government. There was expended during his first term \$58,240,879. This was only some \$7,000,000 of additional burden, but the Democratic press assured the people that every thing was managed in the snugest and most economical manner possible, that they were in the enjoyment of a much more frugal government, though it was spending a great deal more money.

In the second term of General Jackson's administration, expenditures mounted up to \$87,130,328; and this was so much more economical—so satisfactorily frugal, that the Democratic journals recommended his appointee, Mr. Van Buren, as the most suitable person in the world to continue this kind of relief to the oppressed and tax-ridden people.

Mr. Van Buren came into the administration, and made as many flourishes about economy as his predecessor—and the Globe furnished its daily certificates to effect that every thing was right, and that the administration of affairs was on the most economical scale. In his four years, Mr. Van Buren and his copartners managed to make way with \$112,188,691, or something more than twice as many millions as Mr. Adams. Thus Locofoco economy used up twice as much money as Whig extravagance.

John Tyler's administration we pass over. It was not Whig; it was neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. Had been pure Locofoco, it would have been marked by the usual Locofoco corruption and extravagance. But the Harrison start made it comparatively honest. There were no defalcations that we remember—and its expenditures were some \$10,000,000 less than those of the administration immediately preceding.

And now we come to the last pure, Baltimore-platform, Locofoco Polk administration; and here we find that Locofoco economy has multiplied Mr. Adams' extravagance by three. Instead of \$49,000,000, the aggregate expenditures of the four years amounted to \$148,024,402!

Yet, in view of these familiar facts, the Opposition journals have the impudence to contrast Locofoco economy with Whig extravagance! The contrast is certainly very striking, but it is strikingly against Locofocoism. It is hardly credible that men will venture upon such experiments and yet pretend to believe in the intelligence of the people whom they insult by their falsehoods. [Wash. Republic.]

Mr. Lawrence.

Self-made men are always worthy of being cited as examples for youth. We clip the following curious statement in reference to Mr. Lawrence, from an agricultural address:

"If there is a youth in the land who aspires to the honor of representing this country at the court of St. James, let him follow the example of our present appointed minister, selected for his sterling integrity, intelligence and virtue. A writer in Boston speaking of him, says: 'A poor unknown, and friendless boy; (we use his own language,) the entered the city, since that time, his own experience has done so much to elevate, and his own munificence to adorn; and the first employment he was engaged in, he often told us, was that of a porter to his brother; and many a heavy load, said he, I often wheeled through the streets in a hand cart.'"

MEAN THINGS.—It is a mean thing to borrow your neighbor's paper, when you are too stingy to take one of your own.

It is a mean thing to subscribe for a newspaper and never pay for it.

It is a mean thing to steal the Exchanges from an Editor's Sanctum.

It is a mean thing to look over an Editor's shoulder when he is writing.

It is a mean thing to ridicule an editorial when you have not two atoms of brains in your own skull.

It is a mean thing to read what you may find written in a newspaper Office.

'FIFTY FAT BABIES' TO AN EDITOR.—Some brother of the quill, in welcoming Sanders to the new position of editing a daily paper in Evansville closed by wishing him prosperity and "fifty fat babies." Sanders replied in the Daily Journal to the above, that "one would set him distracted." It is verging on the probable that Sanders knew himself to be father of one fat baby; it would "tickle him to death." [Cin. Commercial.]

It is stated that the company having the charter for the right of way by the Tehuantepec route, are in negotiation for the purchase of the two New York and Charleston steamers, Northern and Southern. They are to be placed in communication with the route, one on the Pacific and the other on the Atlantic side, to run in connection between New Orleans and San Francisco.

Mr. Ewing.

The Democrats seem determined that if misrepresentation, slander, and falsehood are invariably gaining power, they will give their cause the full benefit of it. Their course proclaims the same ignominious unblushingly avowed by the opposers of the administration of J. Q. Adams: "the administration must be overthrown, if it is as pure as the angels in Heaven!" With this determination they have set at work all engines which malice and wickedness could invent in order to gain their end.

Failing to find just cause of censure in the public administration of the Government, they have not hesitated to parade the private affairs of the President and his cabinet before the public, and by misrepresentation, falsehood, and low scurrility, seek to deprive them of the position they have justly attained in the estimation of the country.

No one has been more exposed to these malicious influences than the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ewing. Having proved himself eminently worthy of the trust confided in him having discharged his duties with a zeal and ability rarely displayed by any one who held the post—the leading organs of the Democracy consider him a fit object against whom to hurl their venomous darts. But Mr. E. cannot be wounded by such means surrounded by the confidence and esteem of his fellow countrymen, enveloped in the impregnable mantle of purity and truth, the poisoned shafts of the enemy will leave him unscathed, and return with accelerated force upon the heads of his guilty traducers.

Among the miserable fabrications which have been produced against Mr. Ewing, is the story of his having rented a house from Mr. Douglas in Washington city at a reduced rent, in consideration of procuring him the appointment of public gardener. This charge has been so often reiterated that the National Intelligencer has furnished a plain and truthful statement of the matter, which fully proves that the Union and its confederate have been guilty of willfully defaming the character of Mr. Ewing.

Party zeal is commendable when properly directed; party violence may be excused under some circumstances; but when men so far disregard the social obligations of life, as to falsely calumniate the private characters of eminent public men—when this is done wholly from a wanton lust of power, it becomes the duty of every virtuous and upright citizen to denounce the slanderer in such terms as will effectually silence them forever after—to expose the naked deformity to the contempt and scorn of every honest man. [Morgan Herald.]

The South American Forests.

The forests of the Amazons not only cover the basin of that river, from the Cordillera of Chiquitos to the mountains of Parima, but also its limiting mountain chains, the Sierra Dos Vertientes and Parima, so that the whole forms an area of woodland more than six times the size of France, lying between the eighteenth parallel of south latitude and the seventh of north; consequently, inter-tropical and traversed by the equator. According to Humboldt, the soil, enriched for ages by the spoils of the forest, consists of the richest mould. The heat is suffocating in the deep and dark recesses of these primeval woods, where not a breath of air penetrates, and where, after being drenched by the periodical rains, the damp is so excessive that the blue mist rises in the early morning among the huge stems of the trees, and envelopes the tangled creepers stretching from bough to bough. A death-like stillness prevails from sunrise to sunset; the thousands of animals that inhabit this forest join in one discordant roar, not continuous but in bursts. The beasts seem to be periodically and unanimously roused by some unknown impulse, till the forest rings in universal uproar. Profound silence prevails at midnight, which is broken at the dawn of morning by another general roar of the wild chorus. The whole forests often resound when the animals, startled from their sleep, scream in terror at the noise made by bands of its inhabitants flying from some night prowling foe. Their anxiety and terror before a thunder-storm are excessive, and all nature seems to partake in the dread. The tops of the lofty trees rustle ominously, though not a breath of air agitates them; a hollow whistling in the high regions of the atmosphere comes as a warning from the black floating vapor; midnight darkness envelopes the ancient forests, which soon after groan and creak with the blast of the hurricane. The gloom is rendered still more hideous by the vivid lightning and the stunning crash of thunder. [Blackwood's Magazine.]

San Francisco "in Slices."

Some one that has an eye to the ludicrous writes to the Boston Post his last impressions of San Francisco, thus:

"Landed at a muddy, rocky, and dusty sort of landing, and ascended a sort of a small hill, and there I was with San Francisco city before me. What a scene! I shall never forget it: such a crowd of humanity, dirty, squalid, lazy, drunken, lounging, ragged, well-dressed, altogether—merchants, speculators, blacklegs, sailors, negroes, Indians—people from all parts of the world—all perfectly at home in each other's company—all distinctions levelled by gold—Jack and the cook as good as his master—so democratic about it, too, without being actually insulting. I think I can correct one or two erroneous ideas which, perhaps, you as well as all others entertain. One is with regard to the almost magical creation of a city, giving you, perhaps, the idea of a new place, town, or city, such as is built in the United States in no time. This is an error. Instead of neat white wooden houses, cleanliness, &c., here you see the grating collection of pigsty looking shanties ever be-hind. A little shanty about the size of your aunt's hen-house would be esteemed good property—would be dignified with a sign over it of so and so, 'general merchants.'"

BREAKING STEERS.—An effectual and speedy mode of breaking steers, is to use a yoke long enough to hold four bows at a suitable distance. Put a strong steady yoke of oxen on the outside, and the young inside; treat them gently without using the whip or goad, and you will soon have the young ones as well broken as the old.

SYMPATHY.—It is sweet to turn from the chilling and heartless world that so often misjudges our motives—to seek in some sympathizing heart for consolation—to find congenial souls that can feel our sorrows, can share our joys, can understand and appreciate the feelings which actuate us. In sorrow, how consoling is the blessed voice of sympathy. In our greatest trials it lightens our burdens—making smoother our pathway before us, and pouring a healing balm into our hearts; and our lesser afflictions are forgotten in its presence.

The Walter Joy Bank of Buffalo has failed. The notes are secured by state stocks, so the bill holders cannot lose anything by this failure.

THE FREEMAN:

J. S. Foulke, Editor and Publisher.

FREMONT, DECEMBER 8, 1849.

AGENTS.—V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets, and E. W. CARR, Esq., Sun building, Third and Dock streets, Philadelphia, are authorized to act as agents for the "FREEMAN," published at Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio.

"Coonery."

The sufferings of the coon presses is really tolerable, and among the most interesting martyrs we know of, is our esteemed friend, the editor of the 'Freeman.' The present administration is silly, puerile and wicked, and has as yet manifested to an admiring world but one positive quality—viz: malice and revenge upon democrats. Every Department is in inextricable confusion through the laziness and incapacity of officials. Every movement of the State department with foreign nations, has been an egregious blunder, and we are now as a consequence at loggerheads with two-thirds the civilized nations of the world.

It is much easier to make statements, and assert them to be facts, than to prove them to be such; and we are of opinion if our friend of the "Democrat" was pained down to substantiate any one of the above charges, which he has made against the administration, with proof, other than the mere statements of the Locofoco press, he would find it extremely difficult to do so—and here let us mention of all the charges of "silly," "puerile," "wicked," "incompetent," "limited education," &c., which the Democrat and his co-laborers in Locofocoism, have made against Taylor, they have never produced one particle of proof to justify their conduct, and we challenge them to do so.

Wherein has Gen. Taylor shown any thing which looks "silly, puerile and wicked?" Was it a "silly" movement in him, when the Spanish Government abducted one of our citizens from New Orleans and took him to Cuba, to demand his immediate surrender to our Government; and did the Spanish authorities show that they thought him "puerile" and "weak" when they came to the conclusion that they had better give him up? Did he show any "fear" or "cowardice," when he dismissed the French Minister, and refused to acquiesce in his demand for the disgrace of the American navy, in the public disapproval of the claim of Commodore Carpenter? and did the French government indicate that it thought him "puerile" and "wicked," when it came to the conclusion that it was best to send a new Minister, and keep *mon* on the cause of the difficulty, which induced Mr. Poussin's dismissal? And when it was ascertained that a large force was being collected in the United States, contrary to our neutral position with Spain, for the purpose of making a descent on Cuba, did it show a "wicked" design in him, in issuing a proclamation commanding them to desist from their contemplated movement, and thereby maintaining the honor of the Union unblemished? Or when Prussia wished to repair and fit out a ship of war, in the harbors of the United States, to sail against a nation with whom we were at peace, did it show a "wicked" spirit in him, to refuse the officers of that vessel the privilege of doing so?

Rather, do not the above acts show him to be master of his occupation, and a statesman in every sense of the word? There is perhaps no instance of any man, coming into the Presidential chair, who has had so many difficult and momentous questions presented for his consideration, as has Gen. Taylor, and none have been found more equal to the task, or competent to the duty. He has triumphed over all opposition, and maintained the position which he assumed on every question, and has not only saved the honor of the country, but has placed it in a more proud position among the nations of the world!

The whining of the Locofoco press generally, and the "Democrat" in particular, for the deception of *defunct* office holders, we have no sympathy, and we hope Gen. Taylor and his cabinet will prosecute the good work of showing them "malice" and "revenge," at least until the officers are equally divided between the two parties, if not until there is not one left to tell the story of their former greatness. It is a notorious fact that nearly three-fourths of the offices within the gift of the Government, are filled with Locofocos, and until this disparity in numbers on the part of the Whigs is equalized, Locofocoism should cease their "silly" cry of "proscription," if for no other purpose than for their self-respect.

The assertion that every department of the government is in "inextricable confusion," is certainly a very grave charge, and it will be very difficult for the Democrat to show in what the "confusion" consists. Our advices from Washington are right to the contrary of this, and show that the cabinet was never more harmonious than at this present time, and we think that the publication of their doings, will not only show it to be harmonious, but will show that it has been industrious.

N. B. We hope friend Orton will not think the above article "insulting."

Great Christmas and New Year's Pictorial.

Brother Jonathan's mammoth sheet for the coming holidays has made its appearance, and a grand and imposing spectacle he presents to his numerous readers and admirers. It would be almost impossible to overrate the truly magnificent collection of engravings which appear in it: its splendid Christmas sheet. The fine large graphic picture of the "Pleasures, Follies and Miseries of a New Year Christmas," is a masterpiece of American Fine Arts; and either that or the group of spirited portraits of "General Taylor and his Cabinet," is alone worth double the cost of the fifty or sixty beautiful Engravings and popular reading which go to make up this stupendous sheet. Of one thing we are certain. It is by far the best and handsomest pictorial paper ever issued in America or any where else. Published by Wilson & Co., New York, at 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar.

JOHN M. PILLARS, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Woodville, in this county, vice Charles Powers, removed.

Whenever the Freeman wishes to discuss any principle, or question of fact about which we chance to differ, in a courteous manner, and will give to the party whose principles we advocate, its true instead of a nickname, we are at its service. But we cannot make any direct reply to such rigmarole and billingsgate as its article of last week headed "Locofocoism." In the first place our self-respect forbids it, and secondly, there is nothing in the said article worthy of reply.

The above is part of the Democrat's answer to our article headed "Locofocoism," in the Freeman of November 24th. In our article we used as mild language as the circumstances of the case would admit, and had no intention to say any thing that would seem discourteous or out of place, and if we have inadvertently done so, we beg to be excused.

It is true we used some severe language in speaking of the Locofoco press generally, but did not intend to have it apply particularly to our friend of the Democrat. We stumbled upon some home truths, which no doubt "hit" the Democrat in a sore place, and as he was unable to successfully disprove them, he falls back upon his dignity, and refuses to toe the mark.

The request of the Democrat that we will cease to call the party, of which he claims to lead by the nose, in this part of the loco vineyard, by the name of Locofoco, we must decline. It is undoubtedly the most appropriate name that can be applied to it; and we cannot see for the life of us, why any one can take exceptions to it. There is, perhaps, a great many Democrats—true, "simon-pure" Democrats—in the Locofoco party, where they have got by mistake or accident, to which the name of Locofoco does not apply, and we wish it distinctly understood that when we use the word, it is not intended to apply to them, but to the lazy, truckling, subservient and office hunting class, which infect the whole country, and to a majority of the editors of the Locofoco press.

But while our friend asks this favor of us, he applies a nickname to the Whig party, one which we are proud of, too, in the very article from which the above is an extract. But there is as much consistency in this matter, as there is in any act of Locofocoism, or the press which represents that party here.

We do not desire to get into a discussion which may lead to unfriendly feelings with our neighbor, nor do we intend to use any language, which may be considered insulting or ungentlemanly. Hereafter we have been on the most friendly terms with him, and hope nothing may occur to disturb or mar the harmony, which exists between us; but at the same time we shall not be deterred from speaking our honest convictions, or treating Locofoco slanders as they deserve.

The "Democrat" of last week, in speaking of the party whose principles we advocate, calls it the "late Whig party." This term was pretty generally applied, by the Locofoco press, to the Whig party, previous to the last Presidential election, but the result showed that they were badly mistaken; and we should think the result of that and the late elections in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Louisiana, &c., would satisfy our friend that the Whig party is not quite "dead" yet. But if he still has doubts on that subject, they will be dispelled at the next October election.

We had hoped to have been able to lay the messages of the President and Governor before our readers this week, but according to our latest advices from Washington and Columbus, neither body had effected an organization. We will undoubtedly have the messages in time for our next issue.

We have received several numbers of the Daily Toledo Blade, published at Toledo, Lucas county, O., by S. T. Hosmer, & Co., and edited by H. L. Hosmer, Esq., and furnished to mail subscribers at \$5 per annum, in advance.

The Blade is ably edited, and printed on good type. It gives Telegraphic reports every issue, and generally contains the latest news of the day. In a commercial point of view, to business men, it is worth twice the money asked for it, as they can get the prices of grains, &c. at least 12 hours sooner, than from any other source.

Our readers will read the article on our first page to-day, from the Democrat, on the business and prospects of Fremont. We can assure them that the matter has not been overrated, and in our opinion it falls far short of the reality.

We call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the New York Express, in another column of to-day's paper.

Laying it on rather Thick

Mr. P. T. Barnum of the American Museum, New York, has dispatched two messengers to Stockholm to negotiate an engagement with Jenny Lind, the celebrated 'Swedish Nightingale,' for America. The first ambassador has returned, after having a talk with the 'Nightingale,' and the second has left, and is now on his way to Stockholm clothed with full powers to effect an engagement provided Jenny accedes to the proposition of the great American Showman. Mr. Barnum proposes to pay her expenses from Stockholm, and during the engagement, of herself, if financier, and two servants—to place a carriage always at her disposal—to pay every description of expense attending the concerts or operas in which she may sing—and on the top of all this—to give her \$200,000 for 200 nights, and relatively more for a shorter term of service! He also proposes to place \$10,000 in the hands of her Banker in London to secure the fulfillment of his proposition. Our word for Jenny will come—but whether 200 night's singing will reimburse Mr. Barnum's treasury for the \$200,000 and etcetera, remains to be seen. [Buff. Express.]

MAIL MISSING.—We were informed, yesterday that the mail which was made up at the Post Office in this city on the 3d inst., and which should have reached New York on the 5th, has not been heard from. It contained drafts and checks to the amount of \$12,000, or \$15,000. [Osw. News.]

from Washington.

Washington Dec. 3d.

The Senate was called to order at noon to day by Hon. M. Fillmore. The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, when it was found that 37 members were present, and in their seats.

Mr. Underwood of Kentucky presented the credentials of Hon. Henry Clay who after being sworn took his seat.

Mr. Mangum presented the credentials of Hon. James Shields of Illinois, who likewise took his seat. The Senate being fully organized, a motion was made the House be notified of the fact after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, 219 members answered. The absentees were Messrs. Wilcox of Pa., Shepard of N. C., King of Georgia, Julian of Indiana, Alton of Ill., Boyd of Kentucky, Bently of Tennessee, Brown of Mississippi.

The following are the ballots for Speaker:
1st Ballot, Winthrop, 98
Cobb, 103
Gentry, 8
2d do Winthrop, 96
Cobb, 102
Gentry, 6
3d do Winthrop, 96
Cobb, 102
Gentry, 6
4th Winthrop, 96
Cobb, 102
Gentry, 6

The House being unable to elect a Speaker adjourned over until to-morrow.

Washington, Dec. 4th.

HOUSE.—The Clerk acted as President. After the reading of the Journal, balloting was resumed. Cobb and Winthrop received the same votes as yesterday. Whole number of members present, 224. 2d ballot is now proceeding.

SENATE.—Mr. Fillmore Vice President resumed his seat, and called to order Messrs. Braxton, Sebastian, Bush and Turner appeared and took their seats. The Journal was read, when the Senate adjourned. Messrs. Wilcox and Ness took their seats yesterday after the organization of the House, also Brown of Mississippi, Haffard of Alabama, Shepard of North Carolina, Alston of Illinois and Gentry of Tennessee.

The Baltimore Sun of this morning publishes the annual report of the Post Master General, by which it appears that the increase of Post Offices in the United States is 358—6,333 appointments of which 2,000 were removals. The revenue of the Post Office Department amounts to \$4,904,000. Appropriations unexpended, \$265,000. Balance in treasury, \$9,000. Expenditures of the present year, \$750,000. Revenue estimated at \$4,892,000.

The Post Master General recommends a uniform system of postage of 5 cents, and denounces the Railroad monopolies. He says additional clerks are required.

Washington, Dec. 5.

Yesterday 224 members were present in the House. The ninth and tenth ballots resulted as follows:

Cobb, 98. Potter of Ohio, 4
Winthrop, 91. Cleveland of Conn., 1
Gentry, 6. Stanton of Tenn., 1
Wilcox, 9. Mann of Mass., 1
Richardson of Ill., 3. Durkie of Wis., 1
Total, 223

Estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury are laid upon the desks of the members this morning.

From Columbus.

The Legislature.

The House is organized, with Leitch, Speaker; Blair, of Brown, Clerk; and Bell of Sandusky Sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Bell was elected this morning on the 8th ballot. The disgraceful operation of "double voting" was resorted to during a number of ballots. It became so odious that it was resolved to have each man's name called, and to have him come forward and deposit his vote at the Clerk's desk, in the presence of the House. Mr. Ball, of Muskingum, very properly asked Mr. Breslin if all this double voting was to "pick up a fuss?" If such infamous conduct is not nipped down by the community, then have we lost all discrimination between right and wrong. If crimes like this are to be perpetrated with impunity, then has the House sunk itself beneath contempt. We know that many honorable men among our opponents, regret and repudiate this whole affair of double voting. We call upon them to use their influence to save their friends and the State from the deep disgrace that such scenes will surely bring upon them.

In the Senate, upon the reading of the minutes this morning, a motion was made by Mr. Lawrence to amend the Journals. They were palpably defective. They conveyed no idea of the true history of yesterday. No notice was taken that Mr. Broadwell had presented credentials; had been sworn in, and claimed to be a Senator upon that floor. The Clerk has earned for himself an unfavorable reputation by this most miserable partisan maneuver. But it will fall. The true history will go on the minutes.

The whole forenoon was spent in discussing this matter. The Clerk and the Chairman, by refusing to notice Mr. Broadwell and to call his name are laying up for themselves a harvest that they little think about. [State Journal of Tuesday.]

The Senate Yesterday—Courtesy and Fairness.

Every observer in the Senate yesterday must have been forcibly struck with the vast difference between the two sides of the chamber in gentlemanly bearing and fairness of movements. When Mr. Myers, very improperly as we think, called Hamilton county first, it looked very much like a trick. It was a very small attempt to get an improper advantage before the Whigs were sworn in. The great struggle on the part of Whitman & Co. was to get a vote on Johnson's case before the other Senators were qualified, and as he claimed before they had a right to vote. This was a rascally trick, but it did not win. And when Mr. Beaver endeavored to get the parties to agree to stand aside till the new Senators were sworn, he was met with an emphatic no by Whitman. The course that was right and proper, and which had been agreed to in the House, was peremptorily refused in the Senate.

We ask the people of the State to note these things. The Whigs proposed to yield their clear right under the law and to have Mr. Broadwell stand aside till the balance of the Senate would pass upon the case, if Mr. Johnson would also stand aside. Was not this fair? Was it not all that honorable men ought to ask? And yet it was not yielded. We shall see whether these men get any more than this. [O. S. Jour. Tuesday.]

The Senate—The Hamilton County Case.

The discussion in the Senate yesterday upon the Hamilton county case was very full, able and interesting. We are glad to announce that the Whigs sustained themselves most triumphantly in that debate. The proposition that a person having a regular certificate of election from a district known to the law, is clearly entitled to a seat in the Senate, was not controverted. But it was claimed, and shown most clearly that the certificate of Mr. Johnson did not come within that rule. He held no certificate under law. He had nothing that entitled him to a seat, more than any other person from Hamilton co. The whole array of cases where persons had been admitted to their seats on their certificates failed here; because in the cases cited the claimants had certificates from districts known to the law. It is all idle to talk of the certificate of Johnson being in conformity to the law. No man of a thimble full of brains, who examines the statute for a moment, will come to any such conclusion. All analogy then fails. It is a new case. It involves the right of a clerk to fix Senatorial districts different from and in opposition to a certificate given in conformity to the law, but which is false in fact, and one given in opposition to the law, and founded on votes given in territory known to belong to another district and which is fully shown by the very abstract itself must be willfully blind. Here is the whole point in the case. Broadwell presents an abstract showing that he has a thousand majority in the first district of Hamilton county for Senator. Johnson presents a certification showing that he is chosen from the first district, but from Hamilton county. Which shall the Senate take? Clearly neither has a certificate of election under the law from the clerk. The fact then, of election must decide—Broadwell is elected. He must then keep his seat, and we are very much mistaken if he does till the end of the session. [State Journal of Tuesday.]

Organization of the House Yesterday.

The organization of the House yesterday was a rebuke to the lawless and anarchical spirit of the Locofoco party last year. It will be remembered that at the last session this party stole into the House two hours before the usual time; that they proceeded to call the Cincinnati members at once, and the first on the list; that these men were sworn in by Judge Reed when no quorum was present, and that for four weeks Messrs. Pugh and Pierce, backed by the whole party, refused to stand aside and permit their right seats to be determined by the other members elect. In the most solemn and emphatic manner they declared they would never relinquish their rights as members of Hamilton county. But after four weeks of violence and outrage, they were finally compelled to stand aside and permit the other members to pass upon their claims. Who does not know that this is what the Whigs proposed in the beginning of the difficulty? And who does not know that Locofocoism was compelled to come to that at last?

Yesterday, having learned wisdom from experience for once, they agreed beforehand, to the very matters about which they fought so long last year.

Yesterday they agreed to go in at 10 o'clock, and to take no steps before that time. They agreed that the Hamilton cases should be called last instead of first. They agreed that the men they claim as elected from Hamilton should not vote upon their own case, but let the other members decide their rights. To their honor, be it said, they lived up to these agreements. The House was organized peaceably. No bad blood was manifested there. Now, we ask the country who were in the right last year? Who caused all the turmoil and confusion of the first four weeks last year? Have not these men by their course now admitted that they were *rioters* last year? They are forced to that conclusion, or must admit that they have tamely yielded rights now. The people will put the proper construction upon these acts. [State Jour. of Tuesday.]

Double Voting—An outrage.

Last evening, in voting for Sergeant-at-arms in the House, it was thought the party screws got a little loose somewhere, and the Democracy took to their last year trick of double voting to defeat a choice. On one ballot there were three more votes than there were members. And those came from the Locofoco side of the House.

Now a man who votes twice at an election for a Justice of the Peace or Constable, commits a crime. He is liable to indictment and severe punishment. What then shall we think of men who will violate their duty and their oaths by such a case as this? Such a proceeding should be rebuked. Inquiry should be made, and the offending member should be expelled. [State Jour. of Tuesday.]

It ought to be generally understood, that this foreign paper is generally circulated through the agency of Ohio Banks and their favorites, who exchange Ohio currency for that of other states to secure lengthy circulation of their own notes. [Sandusky County Democrat.]

It ought to be generally understood that the Ohio Banks did every thing in their power to discountenance the introduction and circulation of the Susquehanna Locofoco trash, and refused to receive it on deposit. In like manner they have refused to receive or circulate in any way, the Locofoco Michigan Wild Cat fabrication, which are now pouring in so freely among us; and if our farmers had followed the example and heeded the warnings of our Bank officers, they would not have had their hands burned by the late Locofoco explosion in the adjoining States.

It is but simple justice that this fact should be generally understood and generally circulated. [Huron Reflector.]

Erastus D. Culver, Whig member of Congress, from Washington Co., New York, was dissatisfied with the nomination of Gen. Taylor withdrew from the Whig party, united with free Soilers, and aided in the construction of the Buffalo platform. At the recent sale of the Free Soilers to the old Hunkers, he refused to be transferred, and has returned to the fold from whence he strayed. [Blade.]

Thus under the influence of the various coalitions that have taken place, the members of the Free Soil party have returned to the rank from whence they were drawn, until the third party has become utterly extinct—without name or being. [Blade.]

THE REY AFFAIR.—A Washington letter writer says: "It is whispered the affair of Rey's abduction is not yet finally settled. A Spanish Agent, commissioned by the Captain General, has been here from Havana to inform himself more particularly of all the circumstances connected with the agency of the Spanish consul at New Orleans. He left this city a few days ago on his return."

EMANCIPATION.—Maj. Wood late of Darien, (Ga.) at his death, freed all his slaves; one hundred and fifty in Number and left \$5,000 for the purpose of paying their expense to Liberia.